

Yeutter, Bush Press U.S. View In Tokyo, Washington Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. TOKYO — The U.S. trade representative asserted here Monday that Japan should act, not just talk about stimulating its economy and reducing imports.

domestic demand," Mr. Yeutter was quoted as telling Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. "Frankly speaking, no effective steps were taken to expand domestic demand in the past one year."

reached before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan visits Washington next week. In Seoul, meanwhile, the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, warned South Korea that it should open its markets further if it wants to avoid protectionist measures by the United States.

On Trade Sanctions, The EC Is Out in Front

By Steve Lohr. LONDON — Although Washington has gotten much of the publicity for its sanctions against Tokyo, Western Europe has led the way, imposing them faster and taking them further than the United States.

Europeans believe they suffer most when Japanese-U.S. trade relations turn stormy. This is the "deflection" argument, whereby it is said that Japan after agreeing to contain its exports to the United States, tries to sell more products in Europe to compensate.

The chairman of Sony Corp., Akio Morita, said Sunday at a conference in Japan that some Japanese regarded recent trade pressures from abroad as a "second coming of the black ships." This was a reference to Commodore Matthew Perry's forcing Japan to open its ports in 1853 after two centuries of isolation.

The Japanese concessions have always been found very deceptive in their contents.

European and Canadian trade complaints against Japan largely echo those in the United States, but their tactics have differed. Canada, which has a smaller market than Europe's, has been the most reluctant to start trade fights with Tokyo.

Accordingly, European criticism of Japanese trade practices has become increasingly frequent and barbed, while Japan's efforts to open its markets to foreign products have been found wanting.

Mr. Morita said that a change under U.S. pressure "causes rather deep resentment to grow in Japan, and may erode mutual confidence between our two countries."

U.S. Doubts Bonn Will Free TWA Suspect

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials are discounting reports that Bonn intends to free the accused Lebanese terrorist Mohammed Ali Hamadeh after a brief trial so as to gain the release of two German hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Hamadeh and his brother, Abbas, were arrested in West Germany in January. Two West Germans were subsequently kidnapped in Beirut. A State Department official said, "It's our guess they don't want to send him here."

Mr. Arafat has recently taken a more radical stance on the Palestine issue, abandoning the more moderate policies he adopted when he led his group out of Lebanon in its 1982 invasion.



Toshihiko Seko Wins His 2d Boston Marathon. Two officers caught up at the start of the 91st Boston Marathon on Monday. The race was won by Toshihiko Seko of Japan in an unofficial time of 2 hours, 11 minutes, 49 seconds. Seko also won the marathon in 1981. The record is 2:07:51, set in 1986. Page 17.

PLO Reunifies, but Without Abu Nidal

ALGIERS — The Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile opened Monday, marked by a reunification of Palestinian ranks.

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As Arms Agenda Shifts, German Peace Marchers Stay Nimble



In Dortmund, West Germans marched on Monday for disarmament, part of the demonstrations all over the country.

By James M. Markham. COLOGNE — They are not nearly as numerous or as apocalyptic in their messages as they were in 1983, when they failed to prevent the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

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Kiosk Marine Recants Moscow Charge

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A chief witness in the U.S. Embassy espionage case has recanted his statement that Sergeant Clayton Lonetree allowed Soviet agents to roam the embassy in Moscow, Sergeant Lonetree's lawyer said Monday.



General Maxwell D. Taylor, a World War II hero who was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, has died at 85. Page 4.

Rebel Attack Kills 15 in Sri Lanka

By Barbara Crossette. COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Fifteen ethnic Sinhalese villagers were reported killed by Tamil guerrillas early Monday in the same district of northeastern Sri Lanka where terrorists ambushed six vehicles and murdered 127 people on Friday, the government spokesman said.

The spokesman, Tilak Ratnakara, said that a curfew had been reimposed on Trincomalee district after the attack before dawn on Wan Ela village, about 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) from Trincomalee town, and 15 miles from Kantalei, which is near the Friday ambush site.

Organized labor resolutely opposes giving back the "sacred Saturday" that it won from the auto industry in most European countries during the 1960s after five decades of conflict, even though the GM proposal would cut the current workweek from five days to four.

GM Europe's Plans Threaten 'Sacred Saturday'

By Jacques Neher. If General Motors Corp. has its way, the free weekend could be an endangered species for Europe's 1.7 million autoworkers, and perhaps for employees in other industries as well.

The unions point to the disruptions that Saturday shifts would inflict on workers' social lives. They also fear that, if applied industrywide, Saturday work would increase capacity in an industry already suffering from overcapacity, and ultimately lead to further job losses.

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GENERAL NEWS. For lawyers in Washington, the Iran-contra affair is the best thing since Watergate. Page 4. BUSINESS/FINANCE. NASA's planned payment to Morton Thiokol has prompted sharp criticism. Page 9.

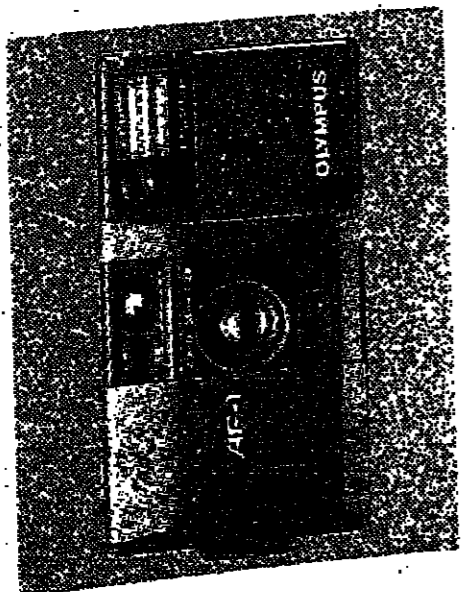
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OLYMPUS
SCIENCE FOR LIFE

In Post-Hoxha Albania, Rigidity Endures While a New Generation Looks Abroad

Lee Stokes, the Athens bureau chief of United Press International, recently spent six days in Albania. He is one of the few Western journalists to go there since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985.

By Lee Stokes

BERAT, Albania — Frantz, a 32-year-old professor of Marxist philosophy, rushed into the best restaurant in this southern market town, poured himself a glass of wine and apologized to a waiting foreign journalist for being in such a hurry.

"I'm expecting a Canadian friend, so I can't stay too long," he said as he sat down at a table where waiters in white jackets and black ties were serving boiled beef, potatoes and cabbage to a group of government officials from nearby Stalin City.

In a country where the Communist authorities discourage unofficial contacts with foreigners, his casual and public remarks—even the presence of the foreign journalist—were surprising. But the meeting and the greeting in English, a language virtually unknown in Albania not long ago, were indications of how the country has begun to open up to the rest of the world since the death of Enver Hoxha two years ago.

The door, however, is still only slightly ajar. Albania's 2.9 million people still live in a closed, strictly regulated society.

Most Albanians are loathe to speak with foreigners, fearing arrest by the secret police agency, Sigurimi, and prison terms of up to 10 years. Children who ask tourists for candy are sometimes beaten by their parents.

Albanian men are uniformly clean-shaven, the result of an official ban on beards. But foreigners with beards are no longer forced to shave at the border.

The country remains the only officially atheist state in the world. Even crosses marking graves in cemeteries have been banned since 1967.

Defectors say the country has about 40,000 political prisoners. The government acknowledges only one prison, holding 80 inmates, but admits to the practice of internal exile and the use of "work



In Saranda, Albania, a foreign photographer attracted suspicious looks from Albanian youths near an office building bearing a photograph of the country's leader, Ramiz Alia.

centers" where criminals are sent for "re-education." On the other hand, personal security for Ramiz Alia, Hoxha's successor as Communist Party leader, is apparently minimal. Mr. Alia strolled through Tirana one recent morning with an aide and no visible bodyguards.

Albanians live under a strict moral code. Premarital sex is frowned upon, adultery can lead to a labor camp sentence. Albania has Europe's highest birth rate, largely because abortion and contraception are discouraged except for medical reasons.

The 1976 constitution calls for basic civil liberties, but the government's commitment is questionable. National elections held in 1982 produced an unlikely turnout: The authorities said all 1,627,928 eligible voters went to the polls and only one of them voted against the government's candidates.

The tightly controlled society is the legacy of Hoxha, the charismatic French-educated revolutionary who seized power in Albania 42 years ago, closed the country to the

outside world and molded a backward Adriatic nation into a self-sufficient, semi-industrialized Stalinist state.

It is Hoxha's legacy that is now forcing Albania out of its shell. "Hoxha," said a French diplomat, "succeeded in creating an industrial proletariat and an educated intelligentsia where before there were just peasants and literally one or two graduates from foreign universities." France is one of the few Western nations to maintain an embassy in Tirana.

"But this younger generation, now the majority of the population because of the country's high birth rate, is restless," the diplomat continued. "It seeks a better life with consumer goods and contact with the outside world."

There is an eagerness among young people to learn about life outside their borders. Foreign television broadcasts, for example, are so much in demand that some would-be viewers construct antennas out of forks and knives.

A frequent Western visitor to Tirana said: "Young professionals, party bureaucrats and technocrats, influenced not only by tourists, foreign television and radio but also by their own country's rising standard of living, are demanding greater emphasis by state planners on consumer goods and openness."

In a country where the size of the grain harvest or the garlic crop are considered state secrets, it is difficult to assess Albania's progress. But some results are beginning to show.

"People in Albania today are better dressed than they were five years ago, and their shops have more consumer goods," said a Western diplomat in Tirana. "These are the tangible benefits of trading with the West that the growing Communist middle class of Albania want to see improved."

In its desire to be left alone, Albania accepts no foreign aid or loans, and its citizens are forbidden to receive packages or money from abroad.

Officials say about 5,000 Westerners—most of them Greeks and

more oil must be pumped to sustain economic growth.

Italy, Albania's traditional window to the West, has opened negotiations on a plan to provide the technology in a joint project that could double the country's oil exports, and Greece has also marketed Albanian oil and coal products to Western markets.

Albania sees fewer benefits in renewing political ties outside its borders, even with other Communist nations.

Hoxha, a hard-line Stalinist, broke off relations with the Soviet Union in 1961 after Nikita S.

Khushchev called on Albania and other East European countries to abandon Stalinism.

Although China maintains an embassy in Tirana, relations between the two countries have been cool since 1978. Albania was outraged by China's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and begin considering domestic political changes.

Albania has steadfastly spurned Soviet overtures to return to the fold.

The threat of Soviet military intervention is an important consideration in a country where defense preparedness reaches paranoid levels. Thousands of cement pillboxes are scattered around the country and every man, woman and child receives military training.

In its effort to develop, Albania has maintained economic relations with Soviet client states such as Vietnam and with Warsaw Pact nations, particularly Czechoslovakia. But the lack of ties with the Soviet

Union and China could threaten growth and provoke discontent among Albanians who expect more out of life in the future.

"Their demands can only be met by increasing productivity," predicted a Westerner who regularly visits Tirana. "This means replacing antiquated Soviet and Chinese equipment with new spare parts—and the only way to do that without any political strings attached is to open up to the West."

Mexico Official to Visit Soviet

Reuter

MOSCOW — Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union at the start of May, a spokesman for the Mexican Embassy said Monday. The visit returns one made to Mexico City last October by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. The spokesman said the dates for the trip had not been set.

Iran Claims Gains In Kurdistan Area

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran says that Revolutionary Guards and Kurdish irregulars killed 1,500 Iraqis in a recent series of attacks in the Kurdistan Mountains.

The Iranian news agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Saturday that the Iranians and their allies among the Kurds also downed two Iraqi military helicopters and destroyed five Soviet-made tanks in the clashes in northeast Iraq over the last few days.

An Iranian communiqué said the Iranian-Kurdish force overran 20 Iraqi-held villages and 10 key ridges in the Sulaimaniya region, which lies close to strategic areas through which the Iraqis pump oil to Turkey. The Iranian claim could not be verified, and the Iraqis made no mention of it in their communiqués.

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Gorbachev Edicts Hit Wine Industry

Producers Now Stress Quality and Nonalcoholic Spin-Offs

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

TELAVI, U.S.S.R. — Tengiz Nanatashvili smiled gamely as he held aloft the gaudy, salami-like object, but it was clear his heart really was not in the latest mass-produced product from the stricken wine country of the Soviet Union.

"We call it churchkhela," Mr. Nanatashvili said as several guests from Moscow cautiously tasted the reddish salami, a traditional peasant snack made from walnuts and dried concentrated grape syrup.

For Mr. Nanatashvili and thousands of other residents of the fertile Alazan Valley in Georgia who make a living making wine, the manufacture and marketing of churchkhela is a symbol of changing times in the Soviet Union.

Since Mikhail S. Gorbachev decreed nearly two years ago that alcoholism in the Soviet Union must be ended, the wine industry has been struggling to adapt to the stringent controls imposed on the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Perhaps more than any other Gorbachev initiative, the campaign has touched the lives of Soviet citizens, producing long lines outside liquor shops and significant changes in entertaining customs.

In 1985, the last year for which nationwide data are available, wine production in the Soviet Union dropped 25 percent from the peak year of 1983.

In Kakheti, this wine-producing region at the base of the snow-capped Caucasus mountains, the campaign has resulted in an increased emphasis on quality, and a turn toward nonalcoholic spin-off products, including grape juice and churchkhela, which was previously made by farmers.

Georgia, one of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics, is renowned for its wines, and the rolling hills of Kakheti are dotted with villages with names that reso-



Otari Robakidze, head of a brandy factory.

nate for Soviet citizens the way Bordeaux and Burgundy do for Westerners.

Grapes have thrived in the temperate climate of Georgia for centuries — many Georgians like to think their homeland was the birthplace of the fruit — and winemaking has been a central part of the economy for generations.

Until the Communist revolution in 1917, winemaking was centered on families and villages. Today grapes are grown and harvested on huge collective farms and wine is processed at large installations such as Plant No. 2 on the outskirts of Telavi, a provincial center. The sprawling plant, one of eight in the region, produced more than one million gallons (3.8 million liters) of wine last year.

As the production of wine dropped after the Gorbachev initiatives, vintners — no longer pressed to meet annual production quotas — left wine to age longer, producing a higher-grade product.

The price for aged wine averages less than 3 rubles, or about \$4.60, a bottle, but that represents a price increase of nearly 50 percent.

Also, some of the crop was turned over to the production of juice and churchkhela, 1.2 tons of which was produced last year.

The Gorbachev initiatives have changed many things in the industry, but one thing remains the same: the pride Georgians take in their product. A group of them nodded approvingly when told of a story recounted by Otari Robakidze, the manager of a Tbilisi brandy plant, who expects to see Georgian brandy exported to the United States this year.

Mr. Robakidze said that Winston Churchill was so pleased with the Georgian Eniseli brandy during the Yalta Conference in 1945 that Stalin, who was born in Georgia, sent him 70 bottles on Churchill's 70th birthday. Churchill, according to Mr. Robakidze, wrote back, "I'm only sorry I'm not 100."

Soviet Cancels Consul-Level Visit to Israel

Agence France-Press

KUWAIT — The Soviet Union has canceled a trip to Israel by a Soviet consular delegation because Israel was using it as a propaganda tool, a senior Soviet official said.

A deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, said on Sunday the trip had been arranged to discuss the cases of certain Soviets working in religious institutions in Israel, and the question of Soviet properties there.

He said that Israel had fueled a press campaign on the visit to put pressure on Moscow and that the trip was off because Israel "had tried to use this visit as a means of blackmail and propaganda."

Mr. Petrovsky denied that the Soviet Union had reached an agreement with an unnamed party to allow the periodic emigration of Jews to Israel. "The emigration of Soviet Jews obeys decisions taken punctually and separately," he said.

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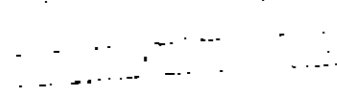
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Herald Tribune

Real Arms Control

More to Be Won Over

After four years of secret talks, the United States and six allies have put a new obstacle in the path of proliferating nuclear capabilities...

The Soviet Union and China are not yet participants. Given Moscow's strong record on nonproliferation, there is reason to hope that the Soviet Union will be included...

Raising the Threshold

A number of governments have worked together for years to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Now the seven big Western industrial countries are embarking on a parallel effort to cut off the commerce in missiles large enough to carry nuclear warheads...

But, like the export controls on nuclear technology, these similar controls on missiles do not have to be absolutely watertight to be effective, and they are very much harder, more time-consuming and more expensive to pursue these weapons...

'Soviet Military Power'

Each spring, just as the crocuses wilt, the Pentagon's printing presses churn out a tulip-red broadsheet entitled "Soviet Military Power." This hardy perennial, grown with the finest intelligence fertilizer...

to the Syrians did not prevent the Syrian Air Force from losing 79 planes against Israel's one loss in 1982. The Iraqis are not finding that their largely Soviet equipment gives them a decisive edge over Iran...

Thais and Cambodians

Thailand is the place of first asylum for most refugees who have fled Indochina since the Communist victory of 1975, and it has a record of official compassion matched by no other country...

China and the United States, find political reason to sustain this resistance, although it puts them all somewhat in the position of generating refugees. No real relief can be expected for the border camp people without the sort of fundamental political change that is not yet on the horizon...

Greed and Generosity Seem Out of Balance

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Elizabeth Dole, the U.S. secretary of transportation, came to town last week to address an International Herald Tribune editorial conference. She was vigorous, charming, Reaganesque in her hearty advocacy of taking government out of business, deregulating, letting money talk...

history there have been periods of extravagant greed as new techniques are developed to collect great fortunes. Lavish use is made of the privileges the fortunes confer, provoking stern reform or fierce revolution...



The Bull, the Bear and the Boesky.

Here Was Shultz With A Miracle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — History may, as so many cynics have said, be merely a record of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind, but it also has its miracles...

They have made a start. It may build confidence for other steps.

um-range missiles in Europe, what about the short-range missiles? Even suppose that he makes a verifiable deal on short-range missiles, would not this leave Europe vulnerable to Moscow's massive conventional armies and split the Western alliance?

Middle East: For Leadership to Help Make Peace

By Mohamed Kamal

The writer is Jordan's ambassador to the United States. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — It is an article of faith in the U.S. Congress that Israel must be strong to "take the risk for peace" and must not be forced "to negotiate from weakness."

How can it benefit the United States to persist in uncritical support of Israel at the expense of deepening alienation among the Arabs and a diminished economic, political and strategic position in the region?

peace or security. Preoccupation with security based on military might and the acquisition of land will never assure Israel's future. Only the restoration of Palestinian rights in a land of their own will bring the just and lasting peace needed to release Israel from its fortress of fear and guarantee its permanent security.

Trade: For Action Against Protectionism Abroad

By Richard A. Gephardt

The writer is a representative from Missouri and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. He has drafted a bill requiring presidential action against any country using unfair practices to build a large surplus with the United States.

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade policy has reached a turning point. For sound reasons, the American people reject current policies and demand a change. The Congress is going to respond. Not since its 1973-74 session has Congress embarked on so thorough an overhaul of national trade objectives and remedies.

1940s and 1950s are not the trade problems of today and tomorrow. GATT rules apply to only a small fraction of world trade and a smaller fraction of trade frictions. Nontariff barriers, for which GATT procedures are inadequate, now predominate.

forceful, consistent insistence on fair treatment for American exporters. I have drafted a proposal to target foreign protectionist countries that use unfair and discriminatory trade practices to build up large surpluses with the United States.

Some Shouldn't Give Free-Trade Lessons

WHITEHALL is a gigantic, xenophobic cartel whose innate protectionism has remained largely untouched by the Thatcher revolution. In the past two decades Japanese goods have transformed the lives of ordinary Britons.

America's Trade Deficit Is Made in USA

UNFAIR trade practices by some countries do hurt America, but removing them would account for less than 20 percent of the \$170 billion U.S. trade deficit. America's trade deficit has been made in America.

Meanwhile, the emphasis on mergers, acquisitions and leveraged buyouts, plus myopic infatuation with short-term profits, damages America's ability to compete abroad. Insistence on short-term profits deprives research, development, investment and marketing of the necessary funds.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Quiet Sunday

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] No news of further fighting in Mexico; the Italians, having rung in Turkey's front-door bell in the Dardanelles, appear to have retired; the outbreak at Fez has subsided.

1937: Control of Boxing

PARIS — [A reader writes:] Jack Dempsey, whose pugilistic brawn has never been matched, to my knowledge, by any great degree of mental agility, has now announced that government control of boxing is necessary to keep it out of the gutter.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Bill Blass Design

NEW YORK — Few people know the inner workings of American fashion better than the designer Bill Blass, "The Senator of Seventh Avenue." Born William Randolph Blass in Fort Wayne, Indiana, the son of a hardware store owner, Blass, 65, is a classic success story. One of five children, he grew up during the Depression. He made his way to New York and took several designing jobs — selling sketches at \$35 apiece — which culminated in owning his own company in 1970.

Savvy, knowledgeable and utterly Mr. Nice, Blass knows what he and his trade are all about. "The prime thing we have in our favor," he said, "is that we invented ready-to-wear. While France had couture and the little dressmaker around the corner, here, it was being done in sweatshops. Then the unions stepped in. Now, we have organized manufacturing facilities." Having traveled throughout the United States, to places like Denver and Sacramento, Pittsburgh

Blass also discovered that affluent women have the same tastes throughout the country. "It's easy to please them all. I often go to Houston where the temperature is over 100 degrees. Women there tend to choose clothes with a fur trim — the same as the customer in New York or San Francisco." Blass also talked of a "fantasy element" that plays a great role in his sales. "A lot of women buy just like that. We have many more single women, rich widows, divorcees for whom shopping has become a high, a narcotic. They fantasize buying gowns for balls that never happen. Or for Ascot where they'll never go. We have customers who never even unpack their boxes. Others buy, then leave racks of clothes in the stores. It's amazing the way some would say: 'I think I'll buy this for the Dublin horse sale,' where they'll never go. Shopping to them is a way of life, an entertainment.



Bill Blass and one of his designs.

Celebrating Drawing

By John Russell
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — This year marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Drawing Center, now at 35 Wooster Street in SoHo. Some form of celebration was clearly desirable, and it is our good fortune that the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm agreed to send over an exhibition called "The Art of Drawing in France 1400-1900." Chosen and catalogued by the museum's current director, Per Bjurström, the show, comprising 145 works, can be seen at the Drawing Center through July 22.

The museum's drawing collections may be said to have been inaugurated at one of the greatest sales in the history of the European auction business. There never was, and there now never will be, a drawing sale to compare with the dispersal of the Crozat Collection in Paris in April 1741. Crozat was the foremost collector of his day. The catalogue had been prepared by Pierre-Jean Mariette, who was pre-eminent as both dealer and historian. School after school was liberally represented, and the sale itself drew a packed house of dealers and connoisseurs.

To anyone who is familiar with the byzantine sales of the 1980s, there is something awesome about the range, the quality and the size of the Crozat Collection. More than 19,000 drawings, from the early Florentines onward, were listed in the catalogue, and over and over again they set a standard by which drawings have been judged ever since.

Quite a stir was made on that occasion by a Swedish bidder called Count Carl Gustaf Tessin. Though in Paris primarily in the service of his country as a diplomat, Tessin had loved French contemporary art ever since, as a young man of 17, he had made friends with Watteau. He had commissioned from Chardin more than one of the great paintings that are now among the glories of the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm, and at the Crozat sale he distinguished himself by buying no fewer than 2,057 drawings against all comers. Among them were 85 Florentine drawings and 106 by Rembrandt, but it was French drawing that tempted him above all — so much so that today's visitor to the drawings department of the Nationalmuseum will find, in all, 650 French drawings that were once in the Tessin collection.

It is largely due to Tessin that the Nationalmuseum today stands high on the list of every traveler who prizes French 18th-century art at its true worth. "Do as Tessin would have done" has lately been the motto of the Nationalmuseum, and Per Bjurström rightly prides himself on the fact that since 1960 more than 400 French drawings have been added to the collections. There is a difference, though. Tessin lived high, but the Nationalmuseum has never had big money to spend. Furthermore, Tessin's collecting stopped short in the 1740s, and among the older French masters there were some — Claude, for one — whom he never touched. It was hard work to catch up, in this and other respects, but the 1980s have seen the arrival in the museum of five fine sheets by Claude, to-



Show includes this portrait by François Quesnel.

gether with (among much else) the noble study of trees by Cézanne that brings the exhibition to a close. As a realist, Bjurström believes that certain gaps can now never be filled. A great portrait drawing by Ingres or a major Seurat would call either for a supergenerous donor or a more enlightened governmental policy. But the present show, like the collection itself, is shaped by a superior intelligence. Per Bjurström's catalogue is, in effect, a concise history of five centuries of drawing in France that can be studied with enjoyment and profit even by those who cannot get to see the show. Not only are the brief introductions to the 16 periods into which the show is divided a model of judicious concision, but they allow him to illustrate drawings from other sources that fill in certain gaps in the Stockholm collections. "Drawing in France" is not, of course, the same thing as "French drawing." The distinction makes it possible for the show to include a drawing that some scholars now attribute to Leonardo da Vinci, together with strong examples of the work of Rosso Fiorentino, Francesco Primaticcio and Nicolo dell'Abate, all active in Fontainebleau in the first half of the 16th century. And if some of the French drawings in the show were not made in France, few visitors will complain of a violation that allows them to see the noble drawing for a promised "Rape of Europa" that Poussin produced in Rome in 1649. Nor should we pass up the chance of seeing two drawings of Roman townscapes by Jacques-Louis David and a sheet of North African sketches by Eugene Delacroix.

We have only to look at the magnificent drawing of a rooster by François Boucher in the present show to realize how he prized a full-bodied physicality in drawing. Everything about that rooster speaks for heroic energy. From the set of the head to the stamping motion of the feet and from the vigor and sheen of the feathers to the terrible set of the beak, we know that this is the Gallic cock at his most outrageous — and a true symbol, therefore, of a certain France. Yet it is, in the end, a composite portrait of France that this exhibition sets before us. There is the grand, searching head of a bull by Edmé Bouchardon that makes us understand why his drawings were sold after his death at prices that equaled their weight in gold. There is the high wind of fantasy that blows through the drawing by Victor Hugo of a medieval fortress perched on a rock. There is the laconic acceptance of irreversible misfortune that we find in David's "Death of Damierris." (Damierris is shown on the battlefield, nursing what was left of his right leg after most of it had been blown off by a cannonball.) At a far extreme from the "Death of Damierris" there is the look of ecstasy on the face of the village imkuper in Daumier's "Fine Bouillie" as he comes up from the cellar with two great bottles of wine. As for the art and unselfish view of human entanglements that is a perennial French characteristic, it is present to the full in a drawing of a mismatched pair by Jean-Baptiste Piere, who in 1770 succeeded Boucher as first painter to the king. Called simply "Marriage," it is the very image of French disbelief in the institution in question. A show of great fascination, therefore, Tessin would be delighted with it.

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EXPECT MORE FROM PAN AM.

The Monitor Seeks Listeners

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service
BOSTON — The Christian Science Monitor, a 79-year-old newspaper with a distinctly contemplative approach to international affairs and a perennially unfavorable balance sheet, began short-wave radio broadcasts to three continents last month, part of a major shift in strategy by the church.

The Christian Science Monitor World Service, broadcast from Maine to blanket an area from London to Dakar to New Delhi, joins syndicated radio and television news programs that already reach a far wider audience than the 170,000 people who buy The Monitor, a nonreligious newspaper published for a religious purpose. The new ventures are described by officials of the Christian Science Publishing Society as essential to communicate in a changing world. Top editors and officials of the publishing society, however, insist that the paper's future is secure despite large deficits.

The subscription price for The Monitor does not cover costs. After adding in the relatively small advertising revenue, the \$16 million deficit for the year ended last April 30 was nearly 30 percent of the church's budget. The paper was created in 1908 on instructions of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. Eddy "was concerned that Christian Scientists have a broad enough view," Hoagland said. "People who lead disciplined, orderly lives might turn inward." On the next-to-last page each day the newspaper carries a 750-word article amounting to a Christian Science sermon, but the rest of its columns are filled with news reports that might appear in other newspapers. The balance is a bit different, however. "We don't believe it is accurate journalism to shower readers with a daily worry list," The Monitor said in an article celebrating its 75th birthday. "History shows overwhelming evidence of mankind's creativity, inventiveness, and ability to progress through intelligence and what

can only be described by that old-fashioned word 'lovingkindness,'" it said. "We need even more to report this news." The paper's coverage leans heavily toward international news. There are 12 foreign bureaus, more than all but a handful of U.S. news organizations have. A decade ago, with the paper's foreign reporters being widely used as part-time correspondents by broadcast networks, The Monitor went into the act itself, with a news service for commercial radio stations. Three years ago it replaced that with "MonitorRadio Weekend Edition," a one-hour weekly program on the American Public Radio network, now on nearly 200 stations. Then in 1985, it added a

daily half-hour program, now on nearly 100 stations. The radio programs are closer to National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" than to commercial broadcasts; deeper, stouter-paced, venturing well off the beaten path. Since last year the organization has also produced "The Christian Science Monitor Reports" as a weekly commercial television program, syndicated to 90 stations. Last year the church spent \$7.5 million to buy a UHF television station here, which carries "Monitor Reports" along with standard commercial fare. Soon the organization will begin shortwave broadcasts to South America, Canada and the Pacific.

DOONESBURY



Various financial and market data tables including 'Bargain Blue', 'The Outlook for', 'Current', and 'Interest'.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Bargain Blue Chips Improve The Outlook for Frankfurt

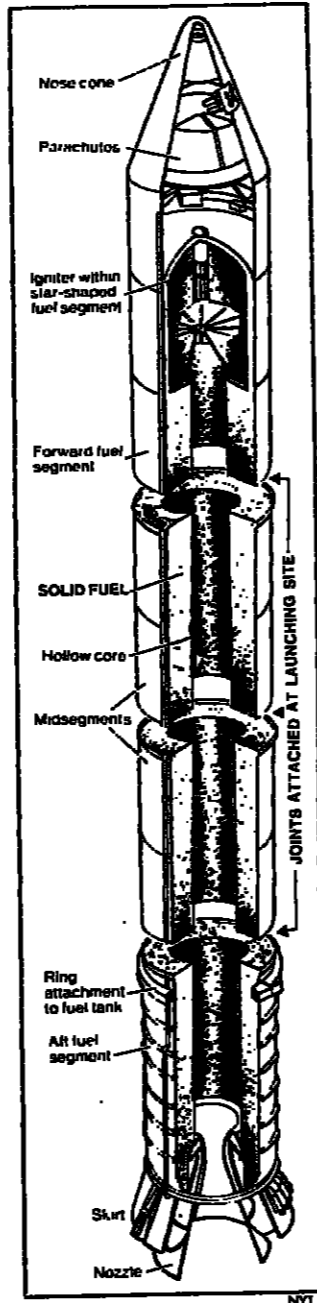
By FERDINAND PROTZMAN
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Cautious optimism is returning to the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. After a dismal first-quarter performance, equities analysts expect volume and prices to reach a mild crescendo in the coming three months as bargain-hunting foreign investors buy relatively undervalued West German blue chip stocks.

And many say the dollar's recent relative stability has prepared the ground for share gains.

THE CURRENT "trading rally looks healthy, but is nothing more than a trading rally," said Michael Zapf, managing director of the West German subsidiary of the Bank in Liechtenstein. "The miserable fundamentals of the market continue to be depressing," he added. "Germany is no longer in the fifth year of an economic upswing, but in the first year of an economic downswing. As long as the U.S. currency does not improve significantly nothing is going to change this prospect. One cannot assume so far that this is a new bull market."

Thiokol to Be Paid More for Boosters Critics Say Firm Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A plan by the U.S. space agency to increase greatly the amount it pays Morton Thiokol Inc. to build the space shuttle's booster rockets has prompted sharp criticism in Congress and from rival rocket manufacturers. Many say the underlying issue is whether Thiokol will ultimately profit from the redesign of the boosters, the flaws of which caused the Challenger disaster. The \$1.8 billion in revenues that Thiokol would receive under a contract extension represents more than the company has derived from the shuttle project since it began in 1974. Although Thiokol has been widely criticized in two separate accident investigations, it has emerged in strong financial shape. Its stock is trading near a high since the accident. Earnings of the company's aerospace group have declined about 40 percent in the past nine months, but analysts say Thiokol's legal liabilities so far have been minimal. The contract extension from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appears to mark both a major signal of support for Thiokol and a sign of the government's continued dependence on the company as the sole supplier of space shuttle booster rockets. Thiokol is to receive nearly 40 percent more for the boosters, now undergoing modification, than it did before the accident 15 months ago. It will also remain the only manufacturer of the shuttle's rockets through at least 1994, despite congressional demands last year that other rocket makers be given part of the contract for reasons of safety and cost. Congressional critics say that the value of the extension of Thiokol's contract dwarfs the \$10 million penalty that the company paid after a presidential commission found that its executives had ignored extensive evidence of an impending disaster. In addition, Thiokol's competitors charge that NASA will be paying far too much for the rockets, even taking into account the cost of fixing the flaws in the rockets' safety seals that caused the Challenger accident. The average price of a set of two boosters before the accident was about \$18 million; the price from the resumption of flights next year through 1994 is projected at \$25 million. Thiokol denies that it is profiting from the disaster. "They are giving us more money because we are doing more work," said



Thomas Russell, the company's vice president of corporate development. The repaired booster, he said, is complex and expensive. Some lawmakers say that the company has escaped with only token penalties for its role in the accident, in which seven persons were killed. "It's outrageous," said Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat of New Jersey. Last year, he pushed through an amendment to a bill that would have required NASA to obtain a second source for boosters. The bill was vetoed by President Ronald Reagan for reasons unrelated to the amendment's substance. "The only thing that would make sense would be to strip Thiokol of its contract as soon as it was possible," Mr. Torricelli said. The message other government contractors will get from this is that negligence pays. Another member of the House subcommittee on space science and applications, Representative James H. Scheuer, a Democrat of New York, said: "I find it the supreme irony that the company which, in large measure, is responsible for the Challenger disaster, will ultimately profit from the very activities that resulted in the deaths of seven astronauts, cost this nation untold millions of dollars and effectively terminated our space program for at least two years. In recent interviews, NASA officials defended their decision. None of the other rocket makers vying for the contract, they said, would be able to produce the boosters until the early 1990s. Thiokol's competitors agreed, but executives at two of the companies charged that the delay was the NASA's fault because it had resisted efforts to involve other manufacturers in the redesign. Meanwhile, Thiokol and its competitors are being urged to submit plans for a next-generation booster that would first be used in 1994. Some contractors charge, and NASA officials concede, that it may never get off the drawing boards because of budget constraints. Developing and testing a new design would cost nearly half a billion dollars, more

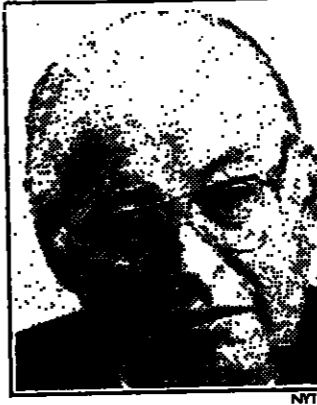
Talks in Japan Show Depth Of Trade Disaccord With U.S.

U.S. Envoy Pessimistic On Foodstuffs

TOKYO — Hopes for an easing of trade tension between Washington and Tokyo were thwarted Monday when talks on agricultural disputes yielded no progress, U.S. and Japanese officials said. Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng, who officially was seeking to secure a pledge that Japan would increase its imports of U.S. farm products, was pessimistic after two and a half hours of talks with Mutsumi Kato, the Japanese agriculture minister. "I walked out of that meeting without any sense of an accomplishment whatsoever," Mr. Lyng said. Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, accompanied Mr. Lyng to the meeting. A spokesman for the Japanese Agriculture Ministry, Hideo Maki, said that Japan rejected U.S. demands that it open its domestic market to rice imports and end its import quotas on American beef and citrus fruit by April 1988. Mr. Kato also said that Japan could not remove quotas on 12 minor food products such as tomato paste and cheeses. The United States has filed a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade demanding that quotas on the 12 food items be scrapped. Mr. Yeutter urged Japan to at least consider opening negotiations on rice during a round of talks on agriculture policies now under way within GATT. But Mr. Kato said only that Japan would explain its rice policy at the global trade talks.



Thomas S. Foley



Richard E. Lyng

Although Japan appeared to be taking a defensive stance on agriculture, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari hinted that Tokyo was seeking solutions to other trade irritants with the United States. Mr. Kuranari was quoted as saying that Japan hopes to resolve the issue of participation by foreign companies in the Kansai airport project near Osaka.

Congressman Predicts Tough Bill in House

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service
OISO, Japan — Japanese officials, already upset by new U.S. tariffs on Japanese goods, have been shocked by a U.S. congressional leader's prediction that the House of Representatives would mandate punitive action against Japan and other countries with large trade surpluses. The House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, made the prediction Sunday night in Oiso, where he was attending a conference on economic issues. President Ronald Reagan imposed still tariffs Friday on Japanese computers, power tools and color televisions in response to alleged "dumping" of semiconductors by Japanese companies at prices below fair market value. An amendment to a trade bill by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, would require import restrictions against any country found by the U.S. International Trade Commission to have gained an "excessive surplus" through unfair trade practices, if the surplus was not reduced within a specified period. Mr. Foley said he opposed the Gephardt amendment himself. But he said the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, had told colleagues that despite his own opposition to the

See HOUSE, page 11

Dispute Masks Upturn in U.S. Chip Industry

By Donna K.H. Walters
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Joseph Parkinson is a stubborn man. His Idaho company is among the few remaining American makers of the computer chip that is at the heart of the U.S. trade dispute with Japan. As prices sank for these semiconductors, known as D-RAM, or dynamic random-access memory chips, many U.S. manufacturers

fled the D-RAM business, a strategic segment of an industry deemed vital to the U.S. economy. Micron Technology Inc., where Mr. Parkinson is chairman and chief executive, has stayed put despite losses of more than \$50 million in the past 18 months. He is counting on the U.S. government's 100 percent tariff on \$300 million worth of Japanese-made goods to persuade Japan to

enforce the 1986 anti-dumping agreement on semiconductors. If the trade sanctions work, Mr. Parkinson said, his company could return to profitability in six months and other American companies will return to the D-RAM market. But in fact, some American companies say, U.S. semiconductor makers such as Micron Technology may draw most of their strength

See UPTURN, page 11

Ways and Wiles of Wall Street's Drug Subculture

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Wall Street drug dealer looked like many successful young female executives. Stylishly dressed and wearing designer sunglasses, she sat in her 1983 Chevrolet Camaro in a no-parking zone across the street from the Marine Midland Bank branch on lower Broadway. The customer in the passenger seat looked like a successful young businessman. But as the dealer slipped him a heat-sealed plastic envelope of cocaine and he passed her cash, the transaction was being watched by U.S. drug agents in a nearby building. The customer, an undercover agent, was learning the ways, the wiles and the conventions of Wall Street's drug subculture. "It is like a small town there — it is as if you could run into anyone you know at any mo-

ment," the agent of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration said. "They are very discreet about it. You don't just blatantly snort cocaine." The 30-year-old agent and a 27-year-old female colleague discussed their experiences and perceptions of the widespread use of cocaine in the financial community. They spoke — with the understanding that their names not be used and that they not discuss specifics — after federal authorities disclosed an undercover drug operation on Wall Street that led to the arrests of 17 employees of financial firms. Both agents said cocaine was accepted as a part of life by people who were viewed as some of the financial world's most successful citizens. They said they believed cocaine was used or accepted by 90 percent of the people they met in the financial community. The male agent recalled a dealer telling

agents in a bar that he wanted to "diversify" and if they had legitimate business propositions involving real estate he might be interested in making an investment. The female agent said that at one brokerage firm the question that gave her entry to the world of drugs was, "Do you party?" When she answered yes, other women began turning to her and tapping their noses, an invitation to join them in snorting cocaine. The male agent recalled that he and his partner, wearing trench coats and carrying briefcases, would stand at a corner in Battery Park or at other locations in the financial district and watch workers buy marijuana, cocaine and crack, a particularly potent form of cocaine. The agent said, "People just come up to you there and say, 'Can I help you? I can get you anything you want.'"

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, D.M., S.F., Yen, etc. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and U.S. Money Market Funds. Includes sub-sections for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and U.S. Money Market Funds.

The Expensive Birth of a Product

From Cars to Space Shuttles, Development Costs Skyrocket
Reuters
LONDON — In 1903 it cost 12 men \$28,000 to form the Ford Motor Co. and pioneer the mass-produced car. Today, it costs Ford well over \$1 billion to bring a new model to the market. Modern companies face huge research and development costs in launching products, from cars to drugs to space shuttles. And as advances of technology has accelerated, the costs and risks are so great that mergers and collaboration across national frontiers may be the only way to bear them. Car assembly lines using robotics have come a long way since Henry Ford introduced his Model T. Britain's Jaguar PLC, for instance, spent seven years and \$200 million (\$320 million) on its latest range of luxury cars while BMW of West Germany spent eight years and about 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.1 billion) remodeling its 7-series. Microelectronics are now a standard feature in most top-quality cars. New engineering standards, such as anti-lock brake systems, have added to development costs over the years. A Jaguar spokesman said: "We are trying to follow the example set by Mercedes, plowing 10 percent of sales revenue each year back into new facilities and advanced technology." Philips, the Dutch electronics giant, pioneered research on the pre-recorded cassette more than 20 years ago and, more recently, the compact disk. Sales last year, at \$5 billion, were more than 600 percent higher than 20 years ago. Research costs were also higher, but almost unchanged in terms of turnover: 7.3 percent of sales in 1986, 6.5 percent in 1965.

The company figures it spends about \$45 million a week on research and has said it European electronics companies must pool knowledge if they are to survive. Lucas Industries, a British car component supplier, spent \$90 million last year on research and development, compared with £26 mil-

lion a decade ago. The 1986 research and development expenditure represents 6 percent of turnover. Lucas, more than a century old and known particularly for car bulbs, now supplies far more sophisticated products, such as mi-

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for various market categories.

NYSE Index table showing composite index, industrial, transportation, and utility indices.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing stock prices and changes for the day.

NASDAQ Index table showing composite index and various sub-indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top-performing stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing stock prices and changes.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell volumes for odd-lot trades.

Dow Jones Averages table showing industrial, utility, and finance averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing various market indices.

NASDAQ Diary table listing stock prices and changes.

AMEX Stock Index table showing various AMEX indices.

Tables include the notations prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks Slip After Holiday

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower in post-holiday trading Monday that was characterized as uneventful by participants.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.39 to close at 2,270.60. At mid-afternoon the blue chip average had been off by more than 15 points.

Big Board volume amounted to about 139.1 million shares, compared with 189.6 million on Thursday. The market was closed for Good Friday.

Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said participants moved the sidelines in U.S. markets largely because European currency and stock exchanges are closed for Easter Monday.

He said investors, who remained wary about the weakness of the dollar, were hesitant to act in the absence of news from Europe.

"It remains dollar to bonds to stocks, and it will for the next couple of weeks," Mr. Wachtel said. "The progression is clear from currency to stocks, and we're not through the currency travail yet."

Jim Andrews, head of the institutional trading desk at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. of Philadelphia, called it a "tricky" market.

"We started off on the upside, but then the bond market got hit and stocks went with it," Mr. Andrews said.

Mr. Andrews said there was some buying interest in blue chip issues that were driven lower at the close of trading Thursday when certain stock-index futures expired.

Eastman Kodak was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 1/4 to 75.

Ramada followed, closing up 1/4 at 9 1/4 after its management said it declined a request to meet with Paul Bilzerian, the Florida investor who owns about 4 percent of Ramada's outstanding stock.

IBM was third on the actives list, down 1/4 to 149 3/4.

Scotia Fe Southern Pacific rose 2 to 39 1/4 after announcing that its chairman and chief executive officer would step down.

Teneco fell 1 to 30 1/4. Traders said Teneco was hit by profit taking after recovering slightly from lows last week after it filed for bankruptcy court protection.

Other actively traded blue chips were mostly lower. AT&T dropped 3/4 to 24 1/4. General Electric lost 1/4 to 102 1/4. General Motors fell 1/4 to 86 1/4.

Seat Sold for Record \$850,000

NEW YORK — A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold Monday for a record \$850,000, exchange officials said.

The identities of the buyer and seller were not disclosed. The seat was sold on Jan. 28, the price had jumped \$225,000, the exchange said.

The price of a seat on the exchange has escalated dramatically since the beginning of the bull market in 1982, when the highest price paid for a seat was \$340,000, exchange officials said.

Table of stock prices and changes for various companies.

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Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17 April 1987' listing various fund names and their values.

Table titled 'Other Funds' listing various fund names and their values.

Table titled 'C' listing various fund names and their values.

Table titled 'D' listing various fund names and their values.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'U.S. Futures', 'Livestock', 'Currency Options', 'Asian Commodities', and 'U.S. Treasuries'.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dome Sale Stirs Resentment Over U.S. Control

By John F. Burns
TORONTO — A political storm has developed over the proposed takeover of debt-ridden Dome Petroleum Ltd. by Amoco Corp., which would increase the dominance of American companies in the Canadian oil and gas industry.

Referring to the estimated \$2 billion in tax concessions and incentive payments that Dome has received from the government in recent years, he called the deal "a kick in the face" for taxpayers.

As well as Dome's shareholders and creditors. The government has said it would not block a foreign takeover of any Canadian energy company in a financial crisis.

UPTURN: Dispute Masks Gains

(Continued from first finance page)
the market for memory chips from something far more fundamental and far less publicized than the tariffs announced Friday: a turnaround that already has begun to take shape in the computer and semiconductor industries.

Just last week, another of the biggest American chip makers, Texas Instruments Inc., reported that its semiconductor division also had returned to profitability in the first three months of this year after losses throughout 1986.

HOUSE: Tough Bill Seen

(Continued from first finance page)
Gephardt proposal, if the Democratic majority supports it, he will back it without reservation in an eventual House-Senate conference.

Japanese Firms Plan to Export More, Poll Says

TOKYO — More than half of the major Japanese export-related companies surveyed about effects of the yen's rise said they plan to maintain or increase their exports, the Economic Planning Agency said Monday.

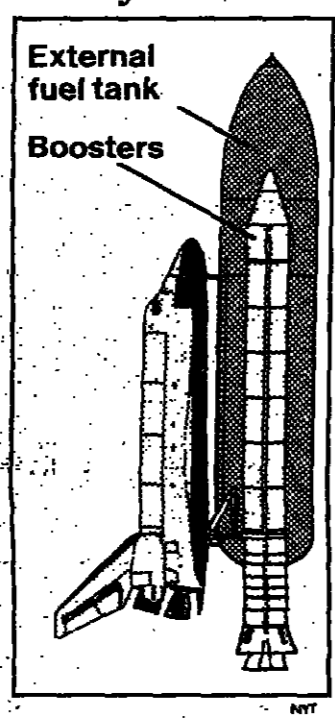
Schlumberger Net Slumped by 96.6% in Quarter

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd., the world's largest oil field services company, said Monday that its first-quarter net profit fell by 96.6 percent to \$4.99 million, or two cents a share, from \$148.2 million, or 51 cents a share, a year earlier.

Chase Manhattan Hurt by Nonaccruing Loans
Chase Manhattan Corp., the third-largest U.S. bank group, said Monday that net profit in the first quarter fell to \$104.1 million, or \$1.12 a share, from \$143.7 million, or \$1.63, a year earlier.

THIOKOL: Critics Say Booster Maker Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster

(Continued from first finance page)
than Congress may be willing to pay. Top officials of NASA also rejected the contention that a \$1.8-billion contract extension is tantamount to a reward for Thiokol.



pass. Seven days after the agency announced, on Jan. 21, 1986, that it intended to establish a second source, the Challenger exploded in the Florida sky.

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RESEARCH: Costs Skyrocketing

(Continued from first finance page)
croprocessor systems for engine management, a spokesman said. Costs in the war of the skies are also hefty.

1986 PROFITS UP 30%
ACCOR
The Board of Directors of ACCOR, meeting on April 10, 1987, closed the accounts for the 1986 fiscal year.

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After the accident, investigators for both the presidential commission and Congress concluded that if a second company had had a share of rocket sales to NASA, the disaster might have been averted.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Totals include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wks High Low Close

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including McDonald's, Coca-Cola, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amgen, Genentech, and others.

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NYSE Highs-Lows

Table of NYSE Highs-Lows for various companies.

Supreme Court Upholds Ruling on Nonbanks

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, refusing to block the interstate spread of "non-bank banks," on Monday allowed a New York-based bank holding company to own one in Florida.

Taiwan Export Orders Hit Record \$4.1 Billion

TAIPEI — Export orders for goods made in Taiwan rose 14.5 percent to a record \$4.1 billion in March from \$3.8 billion in February.

ECUPAR SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT À CAPITAL VARIABLE. AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES CONVOCATION. Notice of meeting for shareholders.

LUXFUND Société Anonyme. Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, R.C. Luxembourg B - 7237. Notice of meeting for shareholders.

Far East Growth Fund Société d'investissement à capital variable. 10A, boulevard Royal LUXEMBOURG. NOTICE OF MEETING.

Oil and money conference. London. October 1987. Conference on oil and money.

Herald Tribune. Oil and money conference. London. October 1987. Conference on oil and money.

U.S. Future. Liveness. Currency. Asian Commodities. U.S. Treasuries. Various financial and commodity advertisements.

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities including Grains, Soybean Meal, Lumber, and Cattle.

Table of Food and Metals futures prices, including Coffee, Cocoa, Orange Juice, and various metals like Copper and Aluminum.

Table of International Futures prices for various currencies and commodities like the Euro, Japanese Yen, and Gold.

WEEK: European Unions Fight GM's Plan to Take Back 'Sacred Saturday'

(Continued from Page 1) was threatening the unions with plant closings. "If there is a threat to the unions," he said, "it comes from the marketplace, where customers looking for the best offer may decide to buy an imported car at a price that is lower than that of a car built in a high-cost production plant."

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Advertisement for Royal Trust featuring deposit rates: US Dollar One month 6 1/2%, Sterling Three months 9 1/2%, Canadian Dollar One month 6 3/4%.

Soviet to Attend ADB Meeting. TOKYO — The Soviet Union will take part as an observer in the Asian Development Bank's annual meeting that opens in Osaka next week.

Texas Air to Take Stake in Bar Harbor Airlines. HOUSTON — Texas Air Corp. has agreed to acquire 50 percent of Bar Harbor Airlines and arrange for the sale of Provincetown-Boston Airline to Bar Harbor, it said.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies like the British Pound, Japanese Yen, and Swiss Franc.

Financial

Table of Financial market data including US Treasury bills, Treasury bonds, and various interest rates.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including the S&P 500, NYSE Composite, and Value Line.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes for various commodities like Moody's, D.J. Futures, and Corn.

Asian Commodities

Table of Asian Commodities prices for Singapore Gold Futures, Kuala Lumpur Rubber, and Palm Oil.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices for Aluminum, Copper, Silver, and various metals.

U.K. Said to Field A Synthetic Virus In War on AIDS

LONDON — British scientists have produced a synthetic virus that they believe may help accelerate the search for a cure for AIDS. The Sunday Times reported.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options prices for various maturities and strike prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices for various maturities and yields.

Market Guide

Table of Market Guide listing various market indices and their current values.

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12	12	ACI	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0
12	12	ACI	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0
12	12	ACI	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0
12	12	ACI	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0
12	12	ACI	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0
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12	12	ACI	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	0

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
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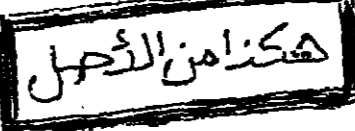
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SPORTS



Seko Wins Marathon In Boston

BOSTON — Toshihiko Seko of Japan left a pack of other world-class runners behind Monday on Heartbreak Hill and won his second Boston Marathon. Seko had an unofficial time of 2:20:51, set by Rob de Castella of Australia last year. Seko won in 1981 with a time of 2:09:26. Seko, who also has won the Tokyo, Chicago and London marathons, was followed by Steve Jones of Wales and two-time champion Geoff Smith of England. De Castella, who fell at the start after bumping into race marshals slow to clear the road, finished sixth. Favored Rosa Mota of Portugal, the 1984 Olympic bronze medalist, fell from the start and finished first in the women's race in an unofficial time of 2:25:21. Belgians Agnes Perdenas and Ria Van Landeghem finished second and third, respectively. The 1985 champion, Lisa Larsen-Weidenbach, and 1980 winner Jacqueline Gareau of Canada were far back. The men's and women's winners each collect \$40,000 and a car valued at \$31,000. Andre Viger of Quebec, holder of the world and course record of 1:43:25 for wheelchair participants, won his third Boston marathon in four years, timed in 1:55:42. Viger led most of the race, which began with a six-wheeler pileup at the start that sent two competitors to a hospital for treatment of minor injuries. More than 6,200 people were officially entered in the 26.2-mile (42.4-kilometer) race, run under cloudy skies with occasional rain and drizzle. Those are considered good conditions for long-distance road races, but the humidity remained high and the runners were facing a wind for the first dozen miles. Seko had been left behind on Heartbreak Hill in 1979 when Bill Rodgers put on a burst of speed and won one of his four marathons in Boston. But Seko used the hill, about six miles from the finish, as his rallying point this year, as he did in 1981. When the field set out from the town green in Hopkinton, among the 15 or so in the lead pack of the men's race were Juma Ikangaa of Tanzania, Olympic silver medalist John Treacy of Ireland and Rodgers. All dropped back at the hill.



Mighty Hit, Bigger Miss

Dale Sveum, left, drove his two-run homer into the left-field seats in the ninth inning to give the Brewers a 6-4 victory over the Texas Rangers in Milwaukee. Shawon Dunston, right, of the Cubs did not connect with his swing in the seventh inning in Chicago because Andy McCaffigan of the Montreal Expos, who had thrown two close pitches, checked. Dunston went tumbling on past and, after order was restored, Chicago also lost its game, 3-1.



2 Home Runs in 9th Give Brewers 12th Straight Triumph

MILWAUKEE — Rob Deer and Dale Sveum hit home runs in the ninth inning Sunday as the Milwaukee Brewers scored five times to beat the Texas Rangers, 6-4, and come within a victory of equaling the best start in major-league history. "I tell you, when Dale hit that home run, I think that was the greatest thrill I've ever had," said Deer, whose second homer of the game, a three-run shot with one out in the ninth, tied the score. After Deer's major-league-leading seventh homer off losing reliever Greg Harris made it 4-4, Sveum followed Jim Gantner's walk with a two-run homer. Milwaukee had tied the American League record for most victories starting a season — set by the 1981 Oakland Athletics — with a 4-3 victory Saturday over the Rangers. The Brewers could tie the major-league record of 13 — set by the 1982 Atlanta Braves — when they played the Chicago White Sox on Monday night at Comiskey Park. "They're amazing right now, there's no doubt about it," said the Rangers' Larry Parrish. "When you go up there and hit home runs like that... you can't tell from watching batting practice who's going to do stuff like that." With the Brewers trailing, 4-1, Glenn Bragg led off the bottom of the ninth with a walk from Mitch Williams. Greg Brock singled Bragg to second and after Cecil Cooper flied to center, the Rangers called for Harris. "If there's another move, I don't know what it is," said their manager, Bobby Valentine, whose team lost its ninth straight. The Rangers, he added, had "got to get out of this town, that's for sure."

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Brett Pulls Muscle. 'May Call It Quits' The Associated Press NEW YORK — George Brett, the Kansas City Royals' two-time batting champion and perennial all-star, separated cartilage in his right hip cage Sunday in his first at-bat and was put on the 15-day disabled list. Brett, 33, who was to be examined Monday in Boston, seemed upset afterward and said, "If this thing is serious, I just might retire. Hey, I'm not joking, I may call it quits. I don't need this." White Sox 7, Tigers 2: In Detroit, Tim Lincecum and Carlton Fisk hit two-run homers for Chicago as Floyd Banister pitched a six-hitter. Red Sox 4, Blue Jays 1: In Toronto, Al Nipper scattered five hits over seven innings and was supported by Wade Boggs's bases-empty homer and Ed Romero's two-run single for Boston. Mariners 8, Athletics 1: In Seattle, Scott Bankhead struck out nine during a five-hitter, with Jim Presley and Mike Kingery each driving in two runs. Twins 6, Angels 5: In Anaheim, California, Gary Gaetti hit a three-run homer in the sixth. Jeff Reedson got his fourth save for Minnesota. Pirates 5, Phillies 2: In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Sid Beaman's solo homer in the seventh, followed by two insurance runs in the eighth, beat Philadelphia. Expos 3, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Vance Law's two-run single during a three-run first helped Montreal win. Dodgers 9, Padres 1: In San Diego, Mike Marshall drove in five runs with two homers for Los Angeles. Giants 4, Braves 3: In San Francisco, Matt Williams's ground ball went under the glove of Atlanta second baseman Glenn Hubbard for an error that allowed Chris Brown to score from third with two out in the ninth. Astros 7, Reds 3: Reds 6, Astros 2: In Cincinnati, Bill Doran homered twice and Phil Garner hit a two-run homer to beat the pitching of Houston's Mike Scott in the first game. In the second, Tracy Jones and Kal Daniels each homered and doubled for the Reds. (UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball (NBA Standings), Sunday's Line Scores (American League, National League), and Hockey (World Championships).

Carnoustie Links Threatened by Sea

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland — The famous Scottish links at Carnoustie, where Tom Watson of the United States won the first of his five British Open titles, are in danger of sliding into the North Sea. Although officials say the championship course is safe through 1992, when they hope to stage the Open, the adjoining course is being eroded by the sea and has lost its 17th tee. Tom Shiel, honorary secretary of the Carnoustie courses, said the sea has been nibbling away at the cliffside links for years without causing danger, "but we have got to the situation now where we must try and stop it. When the erosion affected the 17th tee on the Buddon course, we had to move it." Shiel estimated that the erosion had spread to within 130 yards of the championship course and that "if we get a bad flood situation, and the erosion has not been checked, it could spread. "If it can reach two fairways of the Buddon course, it could reach the second fairway of the championship course. Then it could spread to the third fairway and then right to the first green. "We don't want to panic anyone and there is no immediate danger to the championship course, but we have got to stop it before it gets worse." Michael Bonalack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient, the rule-making body and organizer of the British Open, said he had not received a request for financial help from Carnoustie and that its erosion problems would not influence the decision, to be made later this year, on who gets the 1992 Open. "If there was a big problem, they would surely have come to us with a request for money to shore the thing up," Bonalack said. John Gray, a municipal councillor and club member, said he was concerned that flooding could reach the town of Carnoustie, which is separated from the sea by a railroad and the two courses. He said a previous attempt to hold back the sea had failed. "Around seven years ago there was an attempt to halt the erosion by putting baskets filled with rocks along the cliff," he said, adding that "they just got washed into the North Sea. The baskets were pieces of galvanized wire mesh filled with rocks. The salt water got to the wire and the rocks were worn down to pebbles, rendering them useless." Gray said players and spectators have not been endangered, but a woman who stood close to the edge watching the tide had to quickly move when the ground started giving way beneath her. Beach erosion is not confined to Carnoustie. The famous links at St. Andrews, widely regarded as the home of golf, is feeling it, too. Bonalack said it was, seven years ago, the 11th hole on the St. Andrews championship course was badly affected by erosion. Officials got around the problem by building a wall of rocks within a wire cage.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Davis Cup Match Banned in Paraguay MONTE CARLO (Reuters) — Paraguay has to play its next Davis Cup tennis match, against Spain, in a neutral country and has been banned from playing at home for the rest of the 1987 tournament because of incidents at last month's 3-2 victory over the United States. The International Tennis Federation said Monday that the crowd in Asuncion had been out of control, the Danish referee "was intimidated by the president of the Paraguayan Tennis Association and other spectators" and that the association "has demonstrated" that it was unable to "maintain the ideals of the competition." Jones Loses Heritage Title to Love HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — Davis Love III, sitting in the score's tent, won the Heritage Classic golf tournament Sunday when Steve Jones, needing only a par for victory, drove out of bounds and took a double-bogey 6 on the 72nd hole. Love, 23, had completed a four-under-par 67 moments before Jones, who had a one-stroke lead, sent his tee shot sailing into the gallery. For the Record Hannu Mikkola of Finland won the Safari Rally on Monday, giving West German automaker Audi its first victory in the 2,500-mile (4,010 kilometer) race through Kenya. Walter Roehrl of West Germany, in an Audi, finished second. Mike McCann of the United States retained his World Boxing Association junior-middleweight title Sunday with a 10th-round technical knockout in Phoenix, Arizona, over Milton McCrory of the United States. (AP)

Baseball

Table with columns for American League and National League standings and leaders.

European Soccer

Table with columns for English First Division, Scottish Premier League, and Spanish First Division.

Longest Games

Table listing NHL Stanley Cup playoffs and MLB games with longest durations.

Tennis

Table listing women's tennis tournaments and winners.

Cards Sweep Mets, but May Be Bigger Losers

ST. LOUIS — The New York Mets, who arrived this weekend in first place in the National League East with a three-game winning streak, left Sunday in second place with a three-game losing streak, having been beaten, 4-2. But the St. Louis Cardinals, at their moment of cheer, suffered an even more devastating blow to their long-range chances of displacing the Mets as champions. They lost their No. 1 pitcher, John Tudor, for at least three months when a bone in his right knee was broken while he was sitting in the dugout minding his own business. Tudor was watching the game in the third inning when Barry Lyons, the Mets' rookie catcher, gave chase to a pop-fly ball that landed behind the dugout. Lyons, sliding on the artificial turf, came across the top step and went full tilt into the dugout below. Tudor, trying to stand and help break Lyons's fall, was struck on the knee and the tibia fractured. "It certainly takes the joy out of the weekend," said Whitey Herzog, the Cardinals' manager. "It's great to sweep the Mets. But it's hard to replace a guy like John Tudor." Still, sweep they did. The Mets' Sid Fernandez was tagged for home runs by Willie McGee and Tomo Ragnozzi and did not last past the fourth inning. That was not many hours after Tommy Herr had hit a grand slam off Jesse Orosco with two down in the 10th inning Saturday night to end a four-hour struggle that the Cardinals won, 12-8. "I never expect to lose three straight, whether we're going good or bad," said the Mets' manager, Dave Johnson. "The Cardinals played great. In every game, it seemed they were making great catches. We would have scored four or five more runs. Just a matter of inches. Give them credit." A year ago, the Mets came to St. Louis and swept four games, then won 18 of 19, shot into first place on April 23 and never left it. John Tudor: a broken bone.

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